

IRISH FACTIONS STILL AT ODDS.

All Rumors of a Compromise Are
Untrue, and O'Brien Holds
the Balance.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A Serious Fight in Weymouth, England,
and a Row in Bordeaux.

KOCH'S LYMPH AND GOAT'S BLOOD.

Two Very Remarkable Cases of Treat-
ment of Tuberculosis.

O'BRIEN'S "WAITING GAME."

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS ARE STILL FAR AWAY
FROM A COMPROMISE.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
The Herald's European edition publishes to-day
the following dated:

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891.—Texts of alleged
compromises between the two wings of the
nationalists are as numerous as they are unre-
liable. No compromise has been reached yet
and the indications are there will not be until
the present session of Parliament is much
older. A few weeks ago the patriots were in
the position of the democrats at the beginning
of the Tilden and Hayes struggle. They are
gradually assuming the position of the democrats
after they had been outwitted.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891.—Mr. Justin McCarthy, in
an interview to-day, denied the truth of Mr. Parnell's
assertion that he (Parnell) had forced Mr.
McCarthy "to open his war chest" and devote
£2,000 to the relief of evicted tenants. Mr. Mc-
Carthy said he had felt no hesitation about assist-
ing evicted tenants, and that he had in no wise been
influenced in his action by Mr. Parnell.

"MR. PARNELL HAS A POLICY."

DUBLIN, Jan. 26, 1891.—The Freeman's Journal to-
day, in an editorial referring to Mr. Parnell's
speech at Waterford yesterday, says:—"Unless the
people from Athlone to Dublin, Limerick, Tralee
and Waterford go back on themselves and swallow
their own words, the whole country stands solid
for Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell has a policy—the
seceders have none. Like the disaffected liberals
they have become the tail of an English party."

The Healyites declare Mr. Parnell's absolute re-
signment a condition precedent to the settlement
of the question of the Irish Parliamentary leader-
ship. They deny that any terms were ever dis-
cussed in consequence of the Boulogne conference.
The National League fund in Paris will be devoted
to tenants' relief. The Zealand-Balfour fund has
reached £20,000.

BRITISH POLITICS.

THE DUKES OF BEDFORD AND THE KILKENNY
ELECTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891.—In the House of Commons
to-day Home Secretary Matthews stated, in reply
to a question on the subject, that the corner
stone and the Duke of Bedford had sent to the Home Office
copies of the depositions taken at the inquest, and
after examining them carefully, Mr. Matthews was
of the opinion that there was no necessity for an
other inquiry.

Mr. James Ferguson, Under Secretary of State for
the Foreign Office, stated that the convention with
Portugal, signed in August last, not having been
ratified, England remained under no engagement
in regard to limiting boundaries in Africa, excepting
so far as contained in the *modus vivendi* expired
in May.

The government, Sir James Ferguson adding, had
been informed that Portugal intended to grant a
charter to the Mozambique company, England,
however, could not recognize an application for a
charter beyond the limits determined upon by the
convention. It was not probable that Her Mas-
esty's government, in view of recent events,
would sign a future convention as favorable to the
Portuguese claims south of the Zambezi as that
which Portugal failed to ratify. (Hear, hear.)

The Right Hon. Douglas H. Madden, member for
Dublin University and Attorney General for Ire-
land, replied to Mr. T. W. Russell, member for
South Tyrone, in answer to the latter's question
concerning priests acting as agents at the polling
booths, especially referring to the recent election
in North Kilkenny. The Attorney General for Ire-
land said that without pronouncing an opinion
upon the facts or upon the expediency of altering
the law, he was indisposed to add so controversial
a measure to the government programme as the
introduction of a bill on the subject would entail.

Replying to a question, Sir James Ferguson,
Under Secretary of State, said that it was not de-
sirable to publish the diplomatic documents re-
lating to the Heligoland matter in their present
incomplete form. The latest report on the condi-
tion of the seal fishery, he added, stated that the
weather was unfavorable for fishing, but that the
seals were as plentiful as ever.

With reference to the arrest in Mexico of the
captain of the English vessel *Seafarer* the Under
Foreign Secretary said that the British Consul had
been instructed to watch the case on behalf of the
captain and officers, adding that the normal legal
remedies in the Mexican courts must be exhausted
before the British Foreign Office could interfere.

RIOTOUS ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN WEYMOUTH BETWEEN
ARTILLERYMEN AND CITIZENS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891.—The port of Weymouth
was the scene of a disgraceful outbreak last night
upon the part of a number of soldiers belonging
to the artillery quartered there. During the course
of the evening it appears, a number of artillery-
men became involved in a fight with civilians. The
disturbance attracted a crowd of citizens and also
brought reinforcements to the soldiers. Finally
the fight between the civilians and the artillery-
men became general and the soldiers, to the num-
ber of about seventy or eighty, drew their sword
bayonets and charged through the crowd and
down the street, slashing or prodding anybody in
their way. The civilians, panic-stricken, fled in
all directions, leaving a number of their wounded
upon the ground.

When the news of the disturbance reached the
officers in charge of the artillerymen they ordered
the bugles to call the men back to their barracks.
Though the riotous artillerymen heard the com-
mand they refused to obey, and for hours spread

RACE ROW IN BORDEAUX.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]
BORDEAUX, Jan. 26, 1891.—A serious scrimmage
took place here to-day in the neighborhood of the
 docks. A number of French sailors and several
German tars began exchanging injurious epithets
and finally came to blows. Eventually knives were
drawn and two Germans were so seriously injured
that they were taken to the hospital. Several Ger-
mans and Frenchmen were slightly wounded. One
Frenchman was arrested. It is expected that one
of the Germans will die from the effects of the
wounds received during the fight.

A NEW LYMPH CASE.

"AND THE LAST STATE OF THAT MAN WAS
WORSE THAN THE FIRST."

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 26, 1891.—Professor Schnitzler to-day
exhibited a patient suffering from tuberculosis of
the lymph who had been treated with Dr. Koch's
lymph with singular result. The patient's condi-
tion had improved under the treatment, but
shortly after improvement was noted tubercular
swellings had developed on his nose, which reached
an unprecedented size.

THE GOAT'S BLOOD CURE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 26, 1891.—Drs. Bertin and Ploq,
of the Nantes faculty, have created considerable stir
in medical circles here. The two doctors, after
much professional discussion in and out of the
medical journals, exhibited to-day to their col-
leagues in this city another new treatment for
tuberculosis. Drs. Bertin and Ploq explained that
they injected fifteen grams of goat's blood into the
muscular tissues of the thighs of two patients and
asserted that cure can be brought about by renew-
ing such injections every ten days.

FAKED CABLE DESPATCHES.

THREE DENIALS BY PROMINENT PERSONS OF
IMAGINARY STATEMENTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891.—Mr. Henry Matthews, the
Home Secretary, was asked to-day if there was any
foundation for the sensational report sent to the
United States by a cable agency stating that there
was a dynamic scare among the authorities here
owing to information received from their agents
in America. The cable report also stated that de-
tectives swarmed in Queenstown, Liverpool,
Southampton and other ports; that the police
guards had been increased around the public build-
ings, and that the authorities were considering the
adviseability of a closer examination of the baggage
of passengers arriving in England from the Con-
tinent and from the United States.

Mr. Matthews authorized a denial that the govern-
ment has heard anything about the matters re-
ferred to, or that any extra precautions had been
taken or were being considered in connection with
a dynamic or any other scare.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN THE VICTIM.

Mr. William O'Brien telegraphs from Paris that
the account sent out by a cable agency of what
took place at the recent conference at Boulogne is
an entire fabrication.

DOUGLAS MCCARTHY INTERVIEW.

The alleged interview with Mr. Justin McCarthy,
sent out by a cable agency as coming by telegraph
from Paris and purporting to give the result of the
last Boulogne conference, is pronounced by the
pure conjecture. No settlement in the Irish Parlia-
mentary party has been arrived at.

THE NEW GAMALIEL.

HOW MR. MCKINLEY LEARNED HIS TARIFF LES-
SON AT THE FEET OF HERMES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1891.—The correspondent in
Washington of a German newspaper has sent an
interview with Mr. McKinley in his paper in this
city. During the course of this interview Mr.
McKinley is quoted as saying that Prince Bismarck's
policy of limited protection, which in
twenty years brought Germany up to her present
state of prosperity, "induced him to take up the
tariff question in the United States." Mr. McKinley
is said to have added that he intended to visit
Prince Bismarck in order to express personally his
admiration for that statesman and for his policy.

EMIN PACHA HEARD FROM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1891.—The *North German Gazette*
publishes a letter from Emin Pacha, dated Bassi, 10
October, in which he recommends that a station
be formed at Kavindoo and that all ivory from
Ungoro be sent to Kavindoo instead of to Zanzibar.
Emin implies that a boat be sent to him for
trading purposes on the Victoria Nyansa before the
arrival of a British steamer.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

PROPOSAL IN THE REICHSRAT TO OPEN NEG-
OTIATIONS FOR REMONETIZATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1891.—In the debate in the Reichs-
tag to-day upon the budget estimates Herr Kar-
dorff proposed that the German government open
negotiations with the American government with
reference to the remonetization of silver. Dr.
Bamberger in opposing the proposal expressed the
conviction that the federal governments of Ger-
many did not contemplate a change in the cur-
rency.

DOYLE CARTE'S OPERA HOUSE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891.—At the invitation of Mr.
Doyle Carte a brilliant company to-day inspected
his new opera house, at which Sir Arthur Sullivan's
grand opera, "Ivanhoe," is soon to have its
first production. The consensus of opinion after
the inspection was that the new place of amuse-
ment is the most magnificent theatre in all re-
spects yet built in London.

THE CHILIAN INSURGENTS.

RUMORS OF MEDIATION AND THAT BALMACEIDA
WILL RESIGN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 26, 1891.—News has been received
here from Buenos Ayres that the British Minis-
ter to Chili, Mr. J. G. Kennedy, is acting as mediator
between the Chilean government and the insur-
gents. It is added that President Balmaceda offers
to resign.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

KIPLING, Jan. 26, 1891.—A railway carriage took fire
between Nixey and Kipling to-day and was com-
pletely destroyed. One person was killed and four
others were terribly burned.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Jan. 26, 1891.—Spain has accepted the
proposal of the United States government for the
negotiation at Washington of a reciprocity treaty

A TERRIBLE AVALANCHE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Jan. 26, 1891.—An avalanche at Floren-
ce to-day destroyed eleven houses and killed nine-
teen persons.

CABLE JOTTINGS.

The Elbe and the Weser are nearly free from ice.
Navigation has been resumed on those two rivers.

The Queen Regent of Spain, who suffered an
attack of catarrhal fever last week, continues to
improve.

The explorer Catat, according to advices received
in Paris, gives the most favorable reports as to the
prospects of a rich mine in Madagascar.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday voted
an appropriation of 500,000 francs to carry on
archaeological excavations at Delphi, in Greece.

The Swiss Workmen's Congress has passed a
resolution affirming the necessity of making ten
hours' work the limit of a regular working day.

The Congress also resolved that Swiss workmen
should observe May 11 as a "labor day" holiday.

The police and scores of private detectives are
at work hunting for the rascals who attempted to
blow up the gasworks in Glasgow about ten days
ago. The detectives are stimulated in their efforts
by a reward of \$2,000, which has been offered for
the detection of the offenders.

The depot of the Caledonian Railroad at Calder-
bank, Scotland, has been destroyed by fire. The
police and the railroad officials claim to have no
doubt that the conflagration was the work of an
incendiary. Strikers are suspected of having in-
stigated the crime and a number of arrests are
contemplated.

It is said that Natakchidze, the Caucasian prince
who was recently arrested at Constantinople, is the
leader of a band of counterfeiters who have been
flooding Europe with forged coupons for the past
two years. He is also charged with being the
chief of the nihilists in Paris.

Treasures valued at \$30,000 have been stolen
from the sacristy of the cathedral at Florence.

General N. H. H. is inquiring into a sale recently
made by him of his brewery establishment to En-
glish capitalists, and incidentally investigating the
effect on immigration which is likely to follow the
purchase of American industries by foreign capi-
talists. Mr. Jones stated that he had sold his
breweries in Portsmouth and Boston for \$3,000,000,
which amount included between two and three
millions of foreign capital. The terms of the
agreement, which were approved by the govern-
ment, and which had no knowledge of the sale of
cash and securities, with the understanding that
he should conduct the business of the company
for three years.

Of the \$3,000,000 paid for the breweries, Mr. Jones
received in cash about six per cent of the amount
and the balance was paid in the form of stock. All
of the bonds were put on the English market and
were purchased in small amounts.

He has no knowledge of the sale of the stock, and
retained about \$200,000 of the stock, and that a
majority of the stock remained in the United States.
He would sell under no other circumstances.

The municipal authorities of London have ex-
pressed a desire to have the remains of Garibaldi
conveyed to that town, it is thought likely that
President Carnot will accede to the request.

MR. MIZNER'S DEFENCE.

HE CLAIMS THAT HE AGED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH PRECEDENT IN THE BARRUNDIA AFFAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 26, 1891.—Lasting
silence, ex-Minister to Guatemala, has decided to
make public his official defence in the Barrundia
case. He justifies this on the ground that Mr.
Blaine's letter dismissing him was given to him
two weeks before Congress met. His defence, in brief,
is that the Barrundia affair was a mere incident
in connection with the settlement of the war between
Salvador and Guatemala, which he, as dean of the
diplomatic corps, brought about on the very day
Barrundia was killed, and which required his
active attention.

As to this, however, he claims that his
course was strictly in accordance with international
law, as Barrundia was guilty of non-political as-
saults, and that his position as dean of the diplo-
matic corps required him to take action.

He also claims that he was not a party to the
action of Secretary Bayard in the Gomez case.
He quotes President Harrison's mes-
sage, in which he said that the United States
was not a party to the action, and that he was
free from intrigue, and says it would have been
imprudent to have advised the captain of the steamer
Barrundia to arrest the vessel.

He points out that on July 1 last the authorities of Salvador were
allowed to arrest the steamer Barrundia, Minister of Foreign Relations
Horne on board the same vessel.

Mr. Mizner says his course was approved in writ-
ing by the entire Diplomatic Corps in Central
America, and that he was not deceived by submis-
sion of his case to his countrymen.

CANADIAN STATESMEN TO VISIT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LONGLEY AND MR. LAURENCE
COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 26, 1891.—Attorney General
Longley left this afternoon for Montreal, where he
will attend the banquet to Premier Mercer, given
by the Club National on Wednesday. In company
with the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Cana-
dian liberal party, he will go to New York to take
part in the banquet of the New York Board of
Trade and Finance.

It is the intention of Messrs. Laurier and Longley
to spend a few days in Washington. Mr. Longley
has the mastery of the English language, and is a
member of the Commercial Club of Louisville, Ky., February 3, and
will speak upon the question of trade relations between
Canada and the United States.

MISSOURI'S BIG METEOR.

AN IMMENSE MASS OF IRON SURPRISES THE
PEOPLE ALONG THE MISSOURI.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 26, 1891.—The people of this place
were awakened early last Wednesday morning by a
noise which resembled the continuous roar of artil-
lery of the heaviest calibre, followed by a most hor-
rible crashing, grinding noise. There was a slight
shock, as if from an earthquake, but nothing in
proportion to the noise.

At the same time those people in Western Mis-
souri and Eastern Kansas who were up at the time
saw a most brilliant meteor flying in a northeasterly
direction, leaving a long train of sparks in its
flight. Reports were received from points over
two hundred miles from this place, that the
phenomenon was the same.

For nearly a week the people have wondered what
it was that caused the commotion, and Monday
last the mystery was explained by Mr. W. Apperson,
a farmer living seven miles north of Minnabie,
who brought to town several pieces of meteoric
iron which he said he had picked up off an im-
mense boulder which stood in the middle of his
pasture, but which was so large that he did not
undertake the use of explosives. Wednesday
morning he was awakened by a most terrible explo-
sion, which shook his house to its foundation and
broke several panes of window glass. The clock
was stopped by the shock, and the hands pointed
to twelve minutes past four.

As soon as it came daylight he went to his door,
and was surprised to find that the boulder which
had so long troubled him lay scattered over his farm
in place there was no sign of the boulder, and
the place appeared to be a level of iron ore. At the
spot where the boulder stood there was an im-
mense body which had fallen on his farm. For
years Mr. Apperson had been trying to get rid of an
immense boulder which stood in the middle of his
pasture, but which was so large that he did not
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two hundred miles from this place, that the
phenomenon was the same.

For nearly a week the people have wondered what
it was that caused the commotion, and Monday
last the mystery was explained by Mr. W. Apperson,
a farmer living seven miles north of Minnabie,
who brought to town several pieces of meteoric
iron which he said he had picked up off an im-
mense boulder which stood in the middle of his
pasture, but which was so large that he did not
undertake the